SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1902.

\_\_\_\_

Subscriptions by Mail. Postpaid. DAILY, Per Year .. SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year. Postage to foreign countries adder THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and que No. 10. Houlevard des Capucines

If our friends who japor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must be all cases send clarage for that purpose.

### The President's Speech.

President ROOSEVELT's speech on Decoration Day must be called a great public service. At a time when the country is occupied with a problem which, because of its peculiar difficulty, a great political party has seized on as the instrument of attack upon the policy that means national expansion and progress, Mr. ROOSEVELT presents the case in a manner to render the attack impotent by making prominent and clear the facts which show it to be without justification.

Democratic criticisms of our military operations in the Philippines have been upon the guerrilla plan. The anti-imperialists have hung on the army's heels, to catch stragglers. They have searched among the records of the courts-martial for offenders, and, finding them, either in the process of trial or awaiting their these men as types of the army as a whole and as living expressions of the prevailing American methods in use in dealing with the Philippine people.

Both by reminding his hearers of the ugliness of war and by a temperate and feeling tribute to the professional merit of the men engaged in spreading the authority of the flag over land where it has been legally raised, Mr. ROOSEVELT proves the army's title to credit for faithful and high-minded service, and leaves such of its traducers as are not blinded by partisan prejudice ashamed.

It is interesting to observe that, alike in literary form and in the matter of rhetoric, this speech excels any that the President has yet delivered, and even suggests a place among the country's higher orations

On various sides fault has been found with it because it was inspired, perhaps unconsciously, by the spirit of Arlington Well! The time for regretting that the national cemetery ever came into existence is past. But when the last scar of the great contest has faded utterly and is even forgotten. Arlington will remain the perpetual inspiration of every American President, the cornerstone of our national greatness and the imperishable memorial of our national unity.

#### The Practical Liberation of Alsace-Lorraine.

One of the most remarkable events of the current year in Europe is the recent announcement by Emperor WILLIAM II. of a willingness to abolish the military dictatorship to which hitherto the population of Alsace-Lorraine might at any without giving up a feature distinctive eight; and it holds that both of them moment be subjected. The voluntary of Protestantism from the time of the are unmatchable: surrender of arbitrary powers, which Reformation. The extreme Protestant ble, proves that, in the Emperor's opinion | indicated in the tractate on the subject | TON, ADE, CATHERWOOD, MCCUTCHEON and NICHOL. at least, the inhabitants of the annexed of divorce addressed to Parliament by son it asserts that Indiana can come nearer provinces are no longer French at heart. JOHN MILTON, in which he argued that matching them in celebrity and ability with eight but are entirely reconciled to their incorporation with the German Empire.

were bitterly opposed to their detach- and desertion. institutions, ideas and sentiments.

nized that to the natives of the annexed erty could not with safety be conceded Governor, under certain conditions to suspend the Constitutional privileges of as a military autocrat. The despotic authority thus conferred upon the Statthalter was repeatedly exercised by Gen. MANTEUFFEL, and even as lately as two years ago, when the repeal of the paragraph above mentioned was proposed. the face Prince HOSENLORE thought that the loyalty of the Alsace-Lorrainers could not yet be trusted. Now, however, by a rescript dated on the thirty-first with the Laperial Chancellor, with a view graph in the law of December, 1871, and he has directed the last-named official to lay a bill on the subject before the Alsace-Lorraine has been so far com- contract, would even such ecclesiastical York names belong by right of birth to pleted that there is no longer any pre- unanimity be of any practical avail in other States. We should have to resign

text for the application to them of the methods of military despotism.

The voluntary relinquishment of autocratic powers is the more creditable to time would such faith be secured? Emperor WILLIAM II., because, on the part of keen observers, there is grave Lorrainers toward Germany have been materially changed. For the present sovereign personally, they have, on more than one occasion, shown admiration and sympathy; but they do not like Prussian bureaucrats, and it is the conviction of foreigners qualified by long residence among them to judge that, if they could decide the matter by a plébiscite to-morrow, they would vote by an overwhelming majority for reincorporation with France. That is not the Emperor's opinion, however, and he is pursuing the right course to translate his opinion into fact by taking the loyalty of the Alsace-Lorrainers for granted, and by refusing to subject them any longer to an absolutist régime. He has decreed that they shall henceforth enjoy all the freedom and all the security anywhere attainable in the Fatherland, and the decree is certain to increase the affection with which his person is regarded, even if it does not avail to eradicate their deep-seated attachment to France.

There would be less doubt about the matter if the German sovereign could transfuse his own liberal and generous spirit into the veins of the Prussian bureaucracy, but, unjuckily for the fulfilment of his purpose, it is not he, but his agents, who come into direct and daily contact with the people of Alsace-Lorraine. The Prussian bureaucrat is not an efficient agent of Germanization He is not easy-going and genial, like the Austrian official, but stiff-necked, arroturn, they have maliciously held up gant and repellant. Even in the old days of the German Confederation, when the frontier fortresses had mixed garrisons of Austrian and Prussian soldiers. the Prussian officers used to be detested while the Austrians were cordially liked To-day the Austrians get on admirably with the Poles in Galicia, while the Prussians have incessant trouble with the Poles in Posen. It is questionable, therefore, whether the anti-Prussian prejudices of the Alsace-Lorrainers will be permanently allayed, although during the lifetime of the present Kaiser they may refrain from dangerous agitation, out of gratitude for their release from the threat of arbitrary government which hitherto has hung over them like the sword of DAMOCLES

## The Divorce Question.

A letter from the Rev. Dr. McILVAIN, of the Baltimore Presbytery, printed elsewhere on this page, seems to assume that we made the mistake of supposing that the late General Assembly committed the Presbyterian Church to the sacramental doctrine of matrimony by Still, like many other parents, Indiana appointing a committee to confer with an Episcopal committee on the general subject of marriage and divorce.

Actually, we made no such mistake and no such inference was even sug- and can't explain. Be the cause in the gested by us. Our point was that as the Episcopal Church seemed to be tending water or the whiskey, great is the litertoward the eventual acceptance of the sacramental view, if the Presbyterians Let us listen attentively while our Inshould follow its lead so far as it had gone dianapolis contemporary claims the litalready they might be asked in the future to go with it to the farther extreme. This, as we said also, they could not do it considers nearly as good as the first when created were deemed indispensa- attitude to marriage at this period is eight aside-Wallace, Riller, Major, Tarkinginherent incompatibility is a perfectly other than can any other State in the Union from its total list of authors. That certainly ought to just reason for divorce.

It is well enough known that, although Louis XIV, did not acquire the whole of than follow the Episcopal Church, and unet will name nobody that has been boomed Aisace until near the close of his life, and also the judgment of the Baltimore Pres-, as an indiana author. although the reign of that sovereign's bytery, in restricting divorce to adultery great-grandson and successor was draw- only, they will abandon a position early credited to California, but who was born in Indiana ing to an end when Lorraine became a taken by the Reformers, that wilful and grew to manneed here. Second put Joun last. No good citizens can do otherpart of the Bourbon monarchy, the assim-flation of these provinces went on so cause for divorce. The Westminster Conrapidly that in 1871 the Alsace-Lorrainers | fession allows divorce for both adultery

the French language had become the solubility of matrimony long prevailed, vernacular throughout Alsace. On the nominally, though divorces by private contrary, German had remained the acts of Parliament were obtainable, inmother tongue in the eastern sec- consistently and unjustly, because of tion of the province, and even on the the great cost involved. The result western border, where French was gen- | was that in 1858 a Divorce Court was erally used, it was pronounced with a established and the dissolubility of the strong German accent. In Lorraine, on | contract of marriage legally and fully | put EDWARD Equitation on the programme, though the other hand, the French tongue had recognized. The English act, how- many indiana people think he injured the State amateur record in the 100-yard run and been spoken long before the country had ever, makes, on physiological grounds, become politically French. Even the a grossly immoral distinction between German-speaking Alsatians, however, the husband and the wife. While the considered themselves Frenchmen, and husband may secure a divorce for adulwere justified in doing so, owing to the tery simply, the wife cannot get it withfar-reaching influence of French laws, out proving that the husband has added to adultery very odious crimes. In this Under the circumstances, it was recogcountry the Episcopal Church allows divorce for adultery to either party to provinces the same measure of civil lib- a marriage; but the legislation of our States, with the sole exceptions of New that was enjoyed by the inhabitants of York and South Carolina, adds desertion most of the German States brought to- and, generally, other causes, involving gether in the newly established empire. intolerable hardship. As everybody Accordingly, a paragraph of the law of knows, too, the practice in our society Dec. 30, 1871, which defined the organi- most influential in fashion sustains this zation and administration of Alsace- liberality of divorce legislation, even Lorraine, authorized the Statthalter, or where that society shows conventional respect to the Episcopal Church in other matters; and the great majority of the people and to rule them temporarily | divorces in this country are obtained by have the Presbyterian Church confine divorce.

It is this so-called "free divorce which has stimulated the movement to combine the Protestant Churches in opposition through the means of a common agreement to give ecclesiastical anniversary of the signing of the Treaty only. The tendency of the Episcopal of Frankfort, the Emperor William II. Church, the leader in the movement to Ohioans to complete the list. Chicago has empowered the Statthalter of Alsace- and a Church at present remarkable can furnish at least eight eights. Penn-Lorraine to enter into communication for its growing influence, is toward the sylvania has Dr. MITCHELL, Miss Repto the abolition of the objectionable para- least, the party in it which is most powerful is proceeding designedly in that effectual way to get rid of the " divorce . Bundesrath, or Federal Council. The scandal "is to go back to the pre-Refor-literary line. This town publishes most reacript is obviously based on the be- mation unanimity in making matrimony hef that, at the end of a generation indissoluble for any cause save death. since the severance of the provinces But as the policy of American legisla- ing out the New York First and Second from France, the Germanization of tion is to treat marriage as a dissoluble | Bight. Besides, some of our best New

yout religious faith to compel obedience to the Church authority; and at this

Undoubtedly, however, the influence of the combined Churches might be doubt whether the feelings of Alsace- powerful in bringing into disrepute divorce for any cause save the single one they allowed. Religious scepticism may prevail at this time, but at least conventional regard for religious sentiment continues, and the power obtained by the Church from presiding over ceremonies of baptism, marriage and burial is little diminished; social custom still yields to it. As we remarked, however, in the ar-

ticle misinterpreted by Dr. McIlvain, Protestantism generally cannot come into agreement with his view of the sole ground for divorce without surrendering a position stoutly taken by the early Reformers, and without making a very radical change in the Presbyterian teaching and practice. In the " Directory for Worship " of the Presbyterian Church, marriage is described as " not a sacrament," as not "peculiar to the Church of CHRIST," and these significant words are added: " It is proper that every Commonwealth, for the good of society, make laws to regulate marriage: which all citizens are bound to In the Westminster Confession. obev. such wilful desertion as can no way be remedied by the Church or Civil Magistrate " is made " cause sufficient of dissolving the bond of marriage." Now, of course, as Dr. McLLvain says, that rule can be changed by a majority and by two-thirds of the Presbyteries, respectively, but with Protestant practice, coming down from the time of the Reformation, and almost unanimous existing American legislation sustaining it, the change is not likely to be made without controversy so bitter as to give further impulse to the tendency to rebel against all religious authority whatever.

### Indiana's Big Sixteen.

The Indianapolis Sentinel asserts that no Indiana author " received recognition there until he had won it abroad." not even one of the illustrious eight who appeared on the stage in Indianapolis in behalf of the Harrison Memorial Friday night. It is not home encouragement then, that sustained the Indiana authors in their first flights. When they have won fame, their State coddles and makes much of them. The fertility of Indiana in authors and the literary fertility of her authors remain unaccounted for. She is proud of them. She loves to hear them read and to gaze upon them in their tea-taking moments. Not Boston or Cambridge ever purred more fondly over men, women and children of letters. seems to be somewhat surprised by her children. They are famous and she smiles for happiness in their fame; but why they took to literature she doesn't soil, the atmosphere, the climate, the ary glory of the Hoosier Commonwealth. erary championship and record for Indiana and names a second eight which

The Sentine will go faither. Setting these be a fair test for any other State that makes pre-Even if the Presbyterians do no more tension to literary rank; and in addition the Sen-

It will name first Josephin Miller, usually HAY, Secretary of State, of like description. Third. | Wise. we name JOHN JAMES PIATT, whose reputation is as wide as the country. Fourth, we claim Ros-ERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON, present literary head temporarily visiting there, and who grew up and was educated in Indiana.

For a ofth we name a greater than any of these WILLIAM VACORS MOODY- the STEPRES Purt-LIPS of America, whose "Masque of Judgment" is the only poem written in this country that will hear comparison with the loftlest work of Militon. BYRON. SHELLEY and BROWNING Sixth, we will sactches are universally appreciated."

Perhaps some of us would want to put Mr. HAY, Mr. EGGLESTON, Mr. MilLER and Mr. Platt in the First Eight in And the winds that blow great guns, And the winded lightning looks like cold molasses. place of some persons in that boat who may be thought to be of the " quickselling," rocket-and-stick variety, but what has the outside world to do with the arrangements of the Indiana Temple of Fame? Taste is free as well as thought; and we are too irreclaimably good-natured to quarrel with a critic who puts ING in the same class. We must protest, however, that it is unjust to a promiswives for other causes than the single ing young poet like Mr. Moopy to cause to which Dr. McLLVAIN would compare him with the much-bepuffed STEPHEN PHILLIPS. How would Mr. NICHOLSON like to be called the STEPHEN

PHILLIPS of Indiana? But there the Indiana lists stand. Can other States take up the challenge and prove their quarre' just? Indiana's neighbor Ohio might make a good start sanction to divorce for the single cause with Mr. Howells, Miss EDITH THOMAS. Mr. JAMES FORD RHODES. We leave it sacramental view of matrimony, or, at PLIER, Mr. OWEN WISTER, Mr. R. H. Davis and plenty more, but it is not for foreigners to select them. Oregon will direction, on the theory that the only point to Mr. EDWIN MARKHAM as a specimen of what she can produce in the of the books and has authors to burn; but we don't yearn for the job of pick-

preventing divorce, unless there was de- Mr. STEDMAN to Connecticut and Mr. VALUE OF AN INTELLIGENT STODDARD and Mr. WILLIAM WINTER View of Science by a Disting

to Massachusetts. The Bay State used to be the literary centre. Indiana says that she is the literary capital now. Rapidly and at random we select sixteen names of living authors born in Massachusetts: E. E. HALE, JULIA WARD HOWE, RICHARD HENRY STODDARD, WILLIAM WINTER, THOMAS WENTWORTH HIG-GINSON, MARY E. WILKINS FREEMAN. FLIZABETH STUART PHELPS WARD. LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY, HARRIET PRESTON WATERS, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, HENRY ADAMS, HENRY CABOT LODGE, ROBERT GRANT, FREDERIC JESUP STINSON, WILLIAM ROUNSEVILLE ALGER, THOMAS RUSSELL SULLIVAN. Doubtless any of our Massachusetts friends can make a much better list. Let it go for what it is worth and stand by the side of Indiana's Big Sixteen.

## Undergraduate Athletics.

The news comes from Philadelphia that Yale University officially refused to send representatives to an intercollegiate conference on athletics held at the University of Pennsylvania last week. The invitations were sent out by Dr. J. WILLIAM WHITE of Pennsylvania and in reply President HADLEY said that the faculty and the best-informed graduates of Yale believed that the designation of a faculty representative to attend such a conference would be unwise. He added:

"We may, of course, be wholly wrong in this matter, but we believe that the responsibility for the carrying out of measures intended to promote honorable athletics must necessarily fall upon the shoulders of academic public sentiment, graduate and undergraduate, and that any action of a faculty which is construed as assuming this responsibility tends to weaken its force in the places where is really belongs "

President HADLET's decision in this matter rests on pretty substantial ground. College athletics is an undergraduate affair and ought to remain so. Members of coilege faculties have no place in any such "conferences" as have been specified, and many people believe that they have even exceeded the limits of pardonable activity on their own campuses. The evil results of adopting a contrary principle are seen in the row which is now on between the colleges of Amherst, Williams, Dartmouth and Weslevan. The trouble here is all over the "eligibility " of an Amherst baseball player, and the " conference" at which this eligibility was debated was attended by representatives from the faculties of all the colleges named as well as the students thereof. We printed vesterday a letter to which two members of the Amherst faculty appended their names, giving the Amherst side of the difficulty; and it will naturally occur to most people that the faculties of several New England institutions have become involved in a fracas which does not comport with educational dignity

But President HADLEY may, in our judgment, go further before he finds the best interest of all concerned. The root of betterment starts in President ELIOT's view that college athletics should be for the undergraduates.

# At the Mines.

The fencing in of the coal properties in Pennsylvania, the gathering together of household furnishings for employees and the appointment of special police have an unpleasant meaning

They mean that the owners of the mines think their property to be in danger of injury, and their employees to be in danger of violence. And every impartial man knows that they are right. Before this situation questions of

wages sink out of sight. It is an ugly situation, demanding support of the mine owners first and

It is impossible and even unnecessary that there should ever be a better day of the Century Company, who was born at Wash. than yesterday was. The contestants in ment from France Not that even then In England the theory of the indis- ington it is true, but of Indiana parents, who were the intercollegiate games at Berkeley Oval girded up their loins and jumped, ran, hurdled and so on with a surprising vigor and spirit. The triumph of Harvard, with Yale a good second, was expected, and Princeton distinguished herself. But perhaps the brightest glory goes to Georgetown. We make our compliments to Georgetown and to the triumphant head, feet and legs of Drvry, who made a new by portraying its roughest chases of life. Seventh. equalled the professional record. There we will have one of those inimitable animal stories are many kinds of fame and satisfaction from William T. Honnabay. Superintendent of in the world, but to be 18 or 20 years old the Zoological Cardens of New York city. And and to best "the world's intercollegiate we will close the list with ANNIE FELLOWS Jour : record " is not the worst or least of 'em. sos, whose stories of child life and character Bully for Durry, rents et fulminis ocior

When I tryy runs

At Hurlingham vesterday the American poto team won the first match in the series of five games for the international cunwhich John Warson and his men bore away to England in 1886. The play of the Americans was swift, skilful and brilliant throughout. They showed themselves more than a fair match for the choicest British cen-MILTON, SHELLEY, BYRON and BROWN- taurs in this flower and crown of reckless and daredevil sports, a jewel of a game; and there Yankees are jewels of boys at it They've got the men and they've got the ponies, too; and they'll get the cup if Fortune cuts up no didoes.

# Thetis's Little Game

Thetis had just dipped her son Achilles in the But, "queried one of her friends, "why did you hold the darling by his heel"
"Because," she responded, "I wished to save him from the bleycle face, the tennis elbow, the golf oulder and the ping pone wrist."
Though our hero was eventually slain through the heel, nevertheless h is mother's sagacity saved

#### Where It Lived. Knicker-Hear you had an accident with your

absorbed we let it find its own way home. It identia lived up a telegraph pole

Not a New Yorker.

Bramble How do you know he is a stranger! Thorne-He admitted that he had seen the in aide of the Statue of Liberty

The Summer Girl. To carve ner name upon a tree
Is romance without reason:
I'd rather write it on the sand—
It won't be there next sesson.

Roman Catholic Layman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: many years after the fall of the Roman Empire, the Catholic Church preserved for the modern world not a little of what was good in the government of ancient Rome; and he who does not know much was done by Popes and by Monks keep aliye among the semi-barbarians of Europe a little thirst for knowledge has been a blind student of history. But in feudal days, when Europe was cut up into many petty princedoms and when countless human bulldogs were tearing each other in pieces, there were few opportunities for study among the laity. Indeed, we believe that in those days the layman liked battleaxe and crossbow a great deal more han he liked a schoolmaster, his dearest playground was the battlefield, and schools and universities would have had a poor chance to take root except for the Catholic priesthood. But gradually times grew more peaceful and the layman came somewhat more to the front in civil and educational matters. He still, however, remained uncommonly backward, especially in the knowledge of nature. The teachings of he monk, Roger Bacon, seemed to be

atterly forgotten by him.

Although printing had been invented in 440, and although Copernicus wrote "De Revolutionibus Orfamous treatise oium Celestium, almost a century after was invented, very little attention was given to the new system of astronomy And we all know what happened when even sixty years after Copernicus, Galileo, through his primitive telescope, observed four of the satellites of Jupiter revolving around Jupiter, as well as the phases of enus. It is true that what Galileo erved in 1610 did not demonstrate the revolution of our earth round the sun. The direct proof came a few years later, when Dr. Bradley made known the phenomenon of the aberration of light. Yet the facts which Galileo did establish were so brilliantly illustrative of the Copernican theory that an intelligent laity would not have become alarmed by his discoveries. The great astronomer might even have allowed many persons to look through his glazed optic tube," as he called it, and hey might have gone away willing to believe that our earth did indeed make a yearly revolution round the sun. If Galileo was silenced by the Inquisition, it was in order that the faith of an unintelligent laity might not be shaken by his discoveries. for they were convinced that our earth for they were convinced that our earth stood still and was the centre of the uni-verse. But as the late Very Rev. Augustine F. Hewit told us in the Catholic World for August, 1891, 'the case of Galileo is the one-signal insta ce of the condemnation of a true scientific theory by ecclesiastical suphortive."

herefore untrue to say that the It is therefore untrue to say that the Catholic Church is afraid of science; aithough, owing to a want of intelligence on the part of the laity, she may sometimes to protect the faith be made to appear as if she were. And if I have brought up here the well-worn subject of Galileo, it has been solely to show what an important their a keeyledge of enture is and the hing a knowledge of nature is and arm that may flow from the lack of even at the present day there are not a laymen who through want of knowledge, are in the same frame of mind as their predecessors were in Galileo's time. They are unnerved by recent discoveries in the of nature, and some of them would even have the Church condemn those Catholics who maintain the doctrine of organ They do not know what St. Augustine taught on this very subject fifteen centuries ago. This great doctor of the Church did not search the Scriptures for laws of nature. intion. These good people do not read. He not only did not believe that the six days of creation were meant to imply six days of creation were meant to imply six solar days, but he also believed that the development of organic life takes its natural course through powers imparted to created things by the Creator. And here I earnestly recommend timid laymen to read the address of Mgr. Minot, the Archbishop of Albi, on Nov. 13, 1901, at the reopening of the Catholic Institute of Toulouse, and reproduced in the Berkly Register and Catholic Review for January of this year.

with what mistrust the idea of evolution, which seemed so seriously compromised by certain links that connected it to the pantheistic philosophy, was received in our schools thirty years ago: since then its contents have been analyzed with precision, and it is almost unanimously recognized that evolution is, in some sense, ognized that evolution is, in some sense, reconcilable with a religious and Christian conception of the universe; that the germ of it is found in St. Augustine, and some have discovered, with Vincent of Lerins, that when applied to religious history it can shed much light on problems found hitherto insoluble. And in the Dublin hitherto insoluble. And in the Dublin Review for October, 1898, in an article entitled 'Physical Science and Falth,' Bishop Hedley writes: "Fur first of all it should be well berne in mind that the foremost Catholic men of science of the day not only hold a theory of evolution, but consider that there can be no doubt on the matter."

Unfortunately, as we have said, these timid laymen do not read what Cathele writers such as the learned Dominican, M. D. Leroy, have written in support of M. D. Leroy, have written in support of organic development; and they are ignorant of the fact that every living biologist of repute accepts the doctrine of evolution. And curious, too, to relate, the very ones who are so little given to the study of nature. who are so unwilling to believe in the change of species, are in other matters exceedingly credulous. In France, only nine years ago, a shrewd imposter, named Leo Taxil. ago, a shrewd imposter, pamed Leo Taxii, declared that a young woman, whem he called Diana Vaughan, (she had once joined the Freemasons, but had repented and left this secret society,) had had several personal interviews with Satan. She told of the approaching end of the world, as well as the birth of Antichrist's mother. well as the birth of Antichrist's mother. Now, this ridiculous story was accepted as true by many pious laymen, not only in France, but also in Italy; and in Italy a world-known Catholic magazine. I shall not name, maintained during three whole years that the disclosures of the so-called Diana Vaughan were entirely worthy of belief. We may imagine their mortification when one day Leo Taxil openly confessed in Paris that Diana Vaugnan was a myth and the whole story

Vaugian was a myth and the whole story was a labrication.

Furthermore, this proneness to credulity among the laity of Continental Europe is accompanied by not a little political incapacity. These same innocent laymen appear to be blind to the changes going on around them. In France the valiant Comte de Mun, with the hearty approbation of the Holy See, is doing his utmost to rouse them from their anathy, their obstinate devotion to the ancien regime. Oh, would that they to the ancien regime. Oh, would that they might listen to him! Slowly but surely all civilized nations are verging toward self-government, and it is not unreasonable. to believe that when the twenty-first cen-tury dawns, Italy, Spain, Germany, Austria, and it may be even Russia, will have folowed the example of France and learned to

o without king or en-peror. Of course, we know by faith that whatever changes may come over society, the old Church will not perish. She has seen many dynasties come and go and she has the Divine promise of everlasting life. Nevertheless, ill-will and persecution are not to be openly courted, and the path of safety surely lies in following the wise counsel of Leo XIII, and to cherish for our ideal of the openion of the counter of th a Christian democracy. And right here let us say that the Catholic Guarch holds within herself a mighty updiffing power. For while other forms of Christian worship appear, unless we are wofully nistaken to be growing less and less attractive to the toiling masses and to be even gradually melting away into agnoticism she stands and will continue to stand a beacon light in the darkness and doubt to uphold uncompromisingly the divinity of thrist, and through Christ the Divine brotherhood of man.

But we do believe that only half our duty will be done if with folded arms we rely upon prayers and pilgrimages and

promises of the Lord in the difficult days which may not be far off Knowledge is hower and one Cathelic scientist like Pasteur compels regard for us. Let us follow eur compels regard for us. Let us follow in his footstens and choose the same device. Laboren us. Credulity and ignorance make or weakness, and we are convinced that o-day more than at any other period of or checkered history, the Catholic Church militant on earth-does need to have for sodyguard a manly, studious intelligent sity William Seton, Ll. D. NEW YORK, May 30.

NEWS FROM JAPAN. According to the Japanese papers brought by the last mail, much anxiety is felt among the Japanese sericulturists on account of the more or less serious injury done to the mulberry leaves and the young silk worms by the unusually severe weather which prevailed nearly all over the country during the middle of April last. In the opinion of an expert of the Central Agricultural Experiment Station in Tokio, the apprehended shortage of mulberry leaves will not be very large; what causes him more serious anxiety is the damage done to the health of the young worms He is further afraid that the weather which has been so treacherous thus far, may continue so during the rest of the season-a forecast which is forced upon his mind by his study of weather conditions during a long course of years.

The untoward weather mentioned above has also been unfavorable to the tea leaves and the wheat and barley, it being thus feared that the yield of these products will

show more or less shrinkage this y ir. Concerning the tea plantations, a very elaborate report is published by the Chugai Shogye, which is unquestionably the best authority on matters of this kind. report disclosed the fact that, even if no damage were done by the severe frosts, the yield of tea is in any way bound to be considerably smaller this year than any year in the immediate past. Owing to a variety of causes, the principal among which is the slackened demand for the export tea. the farmers find it more profitable to dig up the tea plants and grow mulberry trees in their stead. In the Prefecture of Mioje, one of the most important tea districts for instance, about 20 per cent, of the land hitherto devoted to tea cultivation has this year been converted into mulberry plantations. The same tendency is observable, though not to the same extent. Shizuoka and all other tea districts.

Political news from Cores is rarely of an edifying nature; something comical and ridiculous is always sure to pervade all that takes place in the pitiably effete and superstitious court at Seoul. The record. however, is fairly beaten by a story told by the correspondent of the Kokumin. A gang of greedy intriguers in court circles started a movement some time ago for the removal of the capital to Phyong-yang on the Ta-dong River, on the ground that Seoul is too dangerously near to Japan whose hostile designs upon the peninsula are the constant nightmare of a section of the Corean politicians. That was the ostensible reason of the proposal, but it is easily imaginable that the artful promoters of the scheme did not lose sight of the fine opportunity which the removal of the Court would afford them for filling their empty pockets at the expense of the country. At all events, they showed particular enthusiasm for a speedy expenditure of a large sum of money for the erection of a new palace at Phyong-yang. The scheme did not at first progress very

smoothly, but its ingenious sponsors soon

showed themselves equal to the occasion

in a way very characteristic of Corean politicians. One of them, who happened to be a prefectural official in a district not far from Phyong-yang, the proposed new scat of government, reported to the Em-peror early this year that the long-expected "prophet" had appeared in his locality. phet had appeared in his locality cting the Japanese occupation of Seou hearly date. This announcement inat an early date. This announcement in-stantly produced great consternation in court circles, for the appearance of a great prophet in that part of the country has long been one of those superstitious beliefs which have taken a firm foot in the minds of the Corean people, whether high or low. The prophet was at once respectfully invited by the Emperor to come up to Seous and favor him with his inspired counsel as to he prevention of the impending calamity The promoters of the scheme now that their well-laid plan was about crowned with a signal and speedy success little dreaming that fate was willing quite the other way. The "wise" man had an audience with the Emperor, and there and audience with the Emperor, and there and then confessed the whole truth—how he had been fool enough to be induced to set up as a prophet, and how the whole plot had been gotten up for the purpose of easing his Majesty of his pocket money. It was expected, when the correspondent wrote his letter on April 18, that one prophet would

be hanished or imprisoned. We notice that the question of naval increase is beginning to attract serious at-tention in the journalistic circles of Tekio. In the last batch of papers received from there, the question is discussed by the They are all enthusiastically in favor of the scheme, for they aware that, although the Japanese fleet is just now decidedly stronger than the fleet of any other Power in the Far East, the balance will be turned the other way when Russia completes her present shipbuilding programme. The Japanese nation, say these papers, is prepared to make all necessary sacrinces for strength-ening its fleet in an adequate degree, for its future depends upon its ability to maintain its naval supremacy in the waters of

It is an open secret that a plan of naval increase has been maturing in the Naval Staff Headquarters in Tokio. The de-tails of the plan still remain a secret, but an impression seems to prevail in circles usually well acquainted with naval affairs that the Government will probably ask for a credit of between 100,000,000 and 150,000,000 yen \$50,000,000 - \$75,000,000). In other words the object aimed at is to add about 100,000 tons to the tonnage of the fleet, thus bringing its total up to about 360,000 tons within th next three or four years.

# The Presbyterian Church and Diverce.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Allow me to write a word in regard to the article in your issue of May 25, entitled, "The General Assembly and Marriage and Divorce." me say that as being the author of the overture from the Presbytery of Baltimore

overture from the Presbytery of Baltimore on the subject, and having written to and talked with a large number of our ministers. I ought to knew whereof I speak.

First—There is nothing in the movement that would indicate any tendency toward accepting the doctrine of the Church of Rome on the subject, that marriage is a sacrament and that there is no divorce allowed in Scripture. The position held is that there is but one cause allowed for divorce in Scripture, and that is adultery. This is the position that has long been taken by many ministers of our (hurch, It is the view taken)

too that has long been taken by many ministers of our Church. It is the view taken by President Woolsey in his able work. Divorce and Divorce Legislation. Second-This is a position taken by several of our Protestant Churches, including the Methodist Church, probably the most influential Protestant body in America. The present movement in the Protestant Episcopal Church is to secure, if possible, congeration by all the Protestant Churches on the subject. The Pre-byterian Church giadly welcomes such a proposition

PRAISES GEN. BELL.

Col. Wagner Says He flid Not Know a Man Who Was More Brave or More Biumane WASHINGTON, May 31 - The Senate Philip pine Committee continued this morning texamination of Col. Arthur L. Wagner who

was begun on Thursday Asked by Senator Beveridge as to character of Gen. Bell, who had establish the concentration camps, he described has a very energetic officer. He knew h intimately and did not know, among his acquaintances, a man who was brave or more humane. He thought would be a matter of pain to Gen. Beto inflict suffering on any people Bell was extremely anxious that ther should be no unnecessary suffering on the part of the people of the provinces over which he had military control Batangaand Laguna. His orders to the under his command were that it was as much their duty to see that the pe did not suffer from want or hunger as was to see that military operations we properly conducted. The conditions those people were also a matter of great solicitude on the part of Gen Wheater. The conduct of the war was as humane as

any war that was ever waged Senator Culberson questioned Coi. Wa ner as to whether firing on a flag of true-an incident reported by Gen. (then Co-Smith—the infliction of torture and a wanton devastation of property, were violations of the rules of war, and the swer was that generally speaking they we He knew of nothing, however, in the Phil pines, that was not in accordance will civilized war. Senator Culberson quoted from a lette

read by Senator Bacon in his speech re-cently, written by an officer whose name he did not give, giving a description of concentration camp, which he compa-to a suburb of hell. Col. Wagner old think a camp such as described could exisconditions as were mentioned. The write in his opinion, was derelict in his dat if he knew of such conditions and faile

if he knew of such conditions and failed to report them.

Replying to further questions for Wagner said no charges had been made to the Adjutant-General's office by the Governor of Tayatas Prevince. If any wrongdoing on the part of officers or enlisted men in the province had been known to Col. Gardener it was the duty of Gardener to report it. duty of Gardener to report it

#### FRANCE CONFERS DECORATIONS Cross of the Legion of Honor for Herbert Petrce, Col. Bingham and Com. Rodgers

WASHINGTON, May 31.-The State De partment received to-day from the French Embassy three insignias of the Legior of Honor, which had been conferred the President of France on the Hon. Her bert H. D. Peirce, Third Assistant Secre tary of State; Col. Theodore A. Binghan Corps of Engineers, United States arm and Commander Raymond P. Rodgers United States navy, in recognition of the courtesies to the French Special M ssisent to this country to attend the dedica tion of the Rochambeau statue.

Mr. Peirce, Col. Bingham and Commander Rodgers are the members of Presiden Roosevelt's committee for the reception and entertainment of the French visitors with whom they spent to-day in Boston On Mr. Peirce is conferred a commander ship and the two others are made officer of the Legion. Owing to the constitutional restriction, a resolution of Congress is necessary to permit the members of the committee to accept the decorations. In the meanwhile the insignia and the accommissions will be panying patents or commissions will held in the custody of the State Depart

The action of the President of France recalls the report that similar honors were to be conferred on Admiral Dewey and Lieut Gen. Miles as a recognition of the friendship of France and the United States It was said that the President was informethat the decorations were to be tendere at the unveiling of the Rochambeau statu on May 24, but that he objected to have Dewey and Miles honored this way. I story was officially denied at the Wi

There appears to be some ground to the statement that the French Goverent did intend to give the Dewey and Miles, but it did not bring matter to the attention of President Roelt or the State Department. of President Loubet for changing his mi-are not known, but it is supposed that accertained that Mr. Roosevelt was not for changing his min favor of American officers receiving decora-tions as tributes to the Government at not to themselves personally

## FOREIGNERS IN THE CITIES. Largest Proportion in Fall River. Smallest in Montgomery, Ala.

The larger part of the foreign-born population of the United States is found. course, in the large cities. But there are few cities having more than one-third their population foreign born, and there is no city in which one-half of the population is foreign born.

The rearest approach to the latter con dition is found in Fall River, where 48 percent of the population, including many French-Canadians, is foreign born; Lawrence, Mass., 45 per cent.; Lowell, Masser, 45 per cent.; Lowell, 45 per cent.; Lowell, 45 per cent.; Lowell, 45 per cent.; Lo rence, Mass. 45 per cent.; Lowell, Mass-43; Passaic, N. J., 46; Woonsocket, R. I. 44; Manchester, Mass., 42; New York, 3 Paterson, 36; Boston, 35; and in the Woonsocket, R. I. Chicago, 34; Detroit, 33; Milwaukee, 3 Cleveland, 32; San Francisco, 34, and Dunch, 29

proportionate foreign-born population. I number of cities in which native-bot Americans not only predominate, but pr dominate so larg "as to constitute full or nearly nine-tenths of the population is more numerous.

Binghamton has 89 per cent of its population native born and Elmira has 82 A lentown, Pa., one of the strongholds.

the Pennsylvania Germans, has cent. of its population native born: Harr burg, the Pennsylvania capital, has per cent.; Washington, the national capital has 52: Richmond and Norfolk, Va., ha 96; Yerk, Pa., hae 96; Chattaneoga at Nashville, Tenn., have 96; Tepska, Kai has 90; Indianapolis has 89, Terra Hau has 92, Charleston has 95, and Lead good Ky. 96. But the American city which com-

nearer to having an exclusively population than any other is Montgomery, Ala., with 98 per cond Monigomery does not usually tank affi-the important cities of the United States Little Rock, Ark., has 94 per controls American population and Los Angeles So

Death of Col. Volum in Munich. Bavaria WASHINGTON, May 31. The death a Munich, Bavaria, this morning of Edward P. Vollum, Medical Department U. S. A., retired, was reported to the Sta James H Worman, the United sul there. Col. Vollum was 75 and had been on the retired list sistant Surgeon in the attick just 49 years ago to-day, and served the Civil War with distingue. A fore he was retired he was mad Medical Purveyor of the artis. le March 1865, President Lincoin breve tenant-Colonel for facilities services during the Civil Wat

No Need of Warshits at Port au Prince. WASHINGTON, May 31 William F Powel the United States Minister at Port au Princ Hayti, telegraphed the State Department to-day that the political situation ther was such that the cruiser Topeka could be withdrawn. Orders will be sent to Commander Nickels of the Topeka to continuation to the could be regular cruise, which was interrupted by the instructions to proceed to Many The Topeka is now a training chip.

ROME, nstant ne the aut the n

GERIS

SPREA

the Opera ond grou young m the proce Pope has men of th lago, Abb of makin exible a ecisive the Congi As you to please the Abba ponce and dent, aim Pope's so reactional uuion no ite mono eruggle democra declared terminat That is give the

ing up of glory of l Signor To tolica sha The ques of the O distinctly The ad tection a his appro from July workingn Swiss soo his object this impul to agree had come by social At Ber nothing. ouraged

lie congr

runner of at Berne.

better th

Rerum tives of out the zation. social Po the gener democrac The fla Pope to M he has ho same idea Mgr. Sch For twee together to-day br tian demo its friend upon the Socialist See, as for Hollan an uncor must be !

versions has died of the number journals t The H careful in order t demands it is to the dan situation

where th

most gene In Aus

informed Liberal committe will be The let bons, ho the new p uttered The eulo Canction the doctr give to torical in sion from peans, bo canism" of the Un Even b

GAVE Lookout A Harle

surprises.

harmonic

persevera

f conduc

euts arous buzzer a One of black, wh with an an arm of won the th were busy race when the crowd

All the crowd All the clerks the clerks to clear or quiet while how his in the raider his chair, that some secheme has without walked up hiow under the sidew to the crot went on